



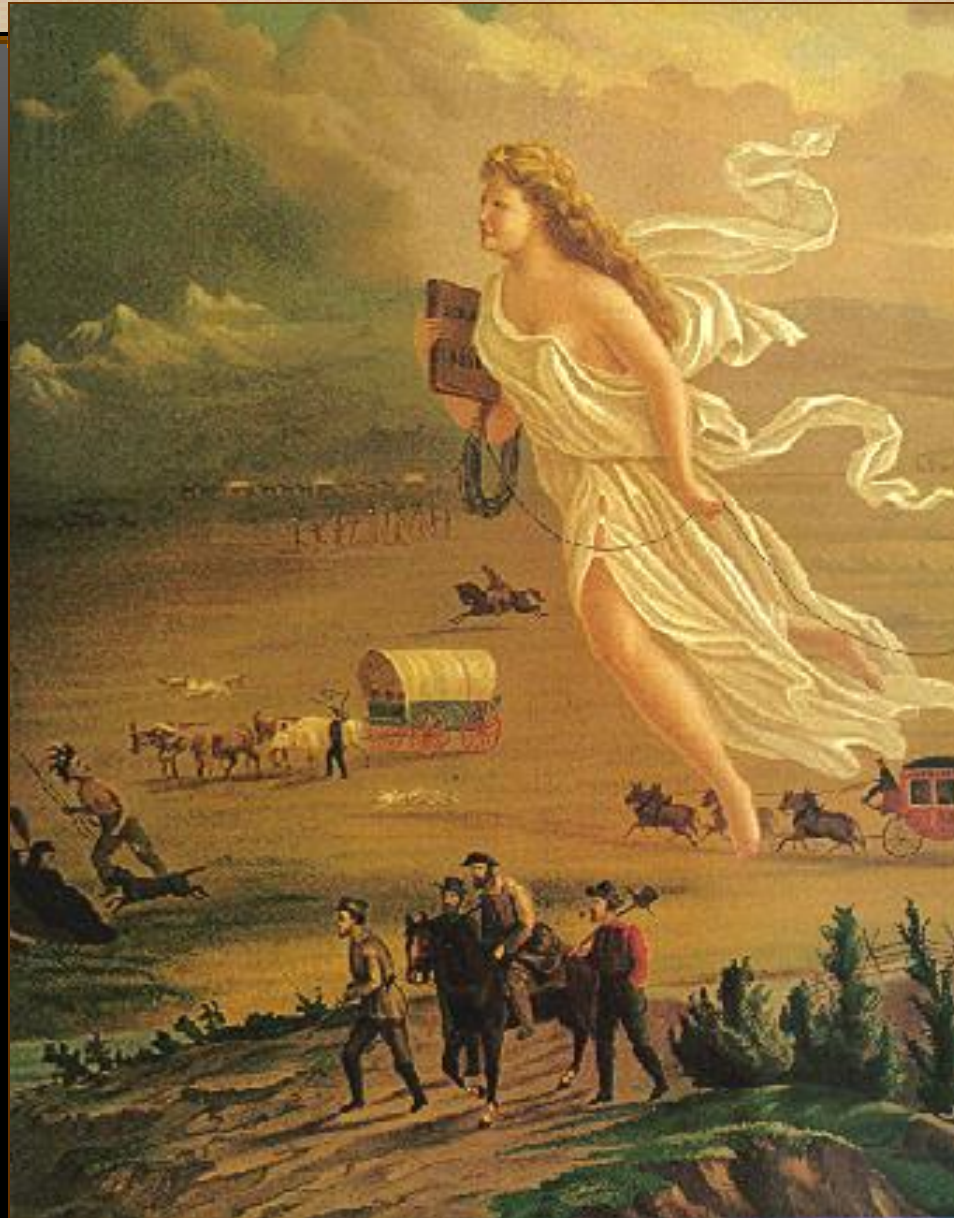
Antares

Destiny

"Manifest Destiny"

- First coined by newspaper editor, John O'Sullivan in 1845.
- *".... the right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federaltive development of self-government entrusted to us. It is right such as that of the tree to the space of air and the earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth."*
- A myth of the West as a land of romance and adventure emerged.

“American Progress” by John Gast, 1872



Westward the Course of Empire

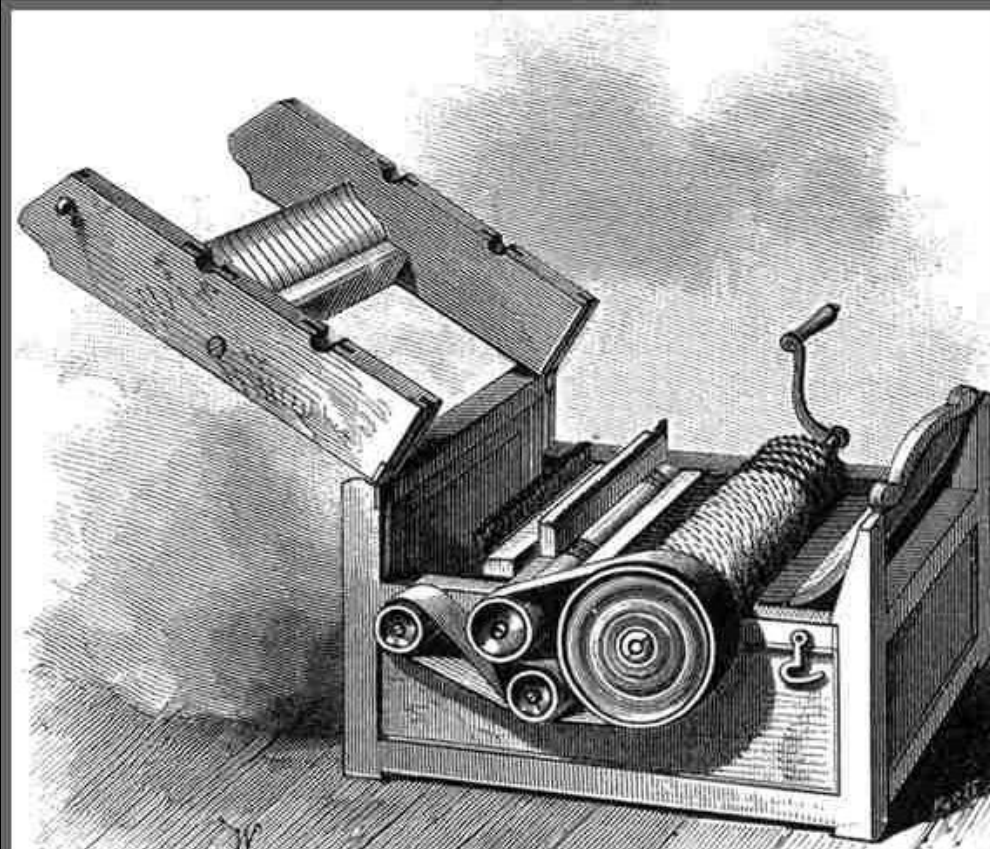
Emmanuel Leutze, 1860



MANIFEST DESTINY AND SLAVERY

THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY

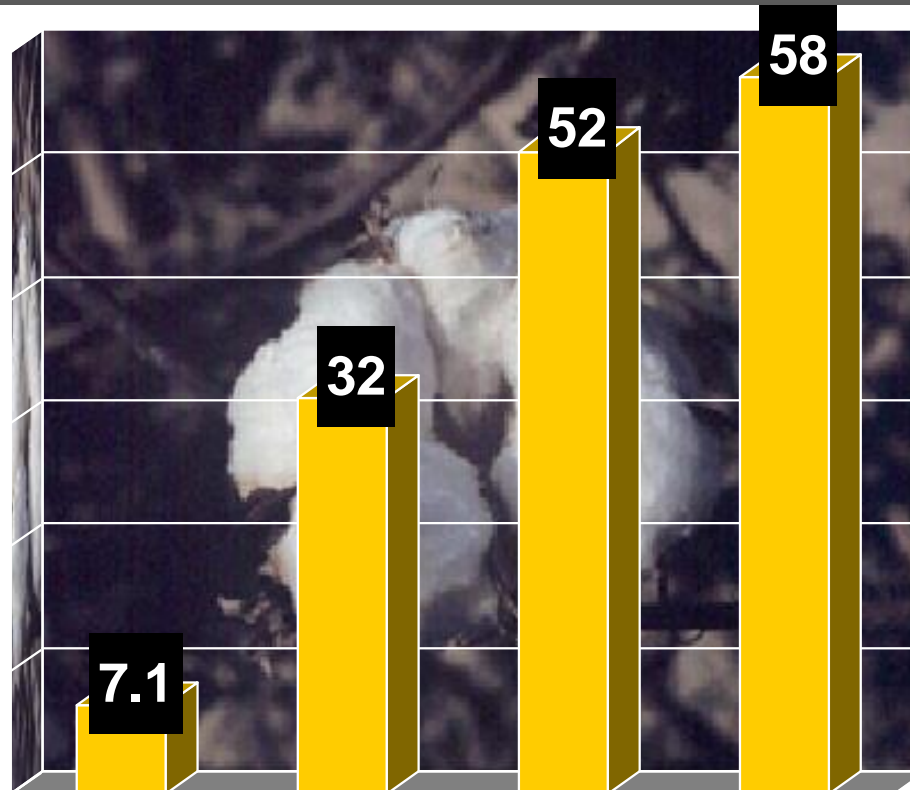
King Cotton



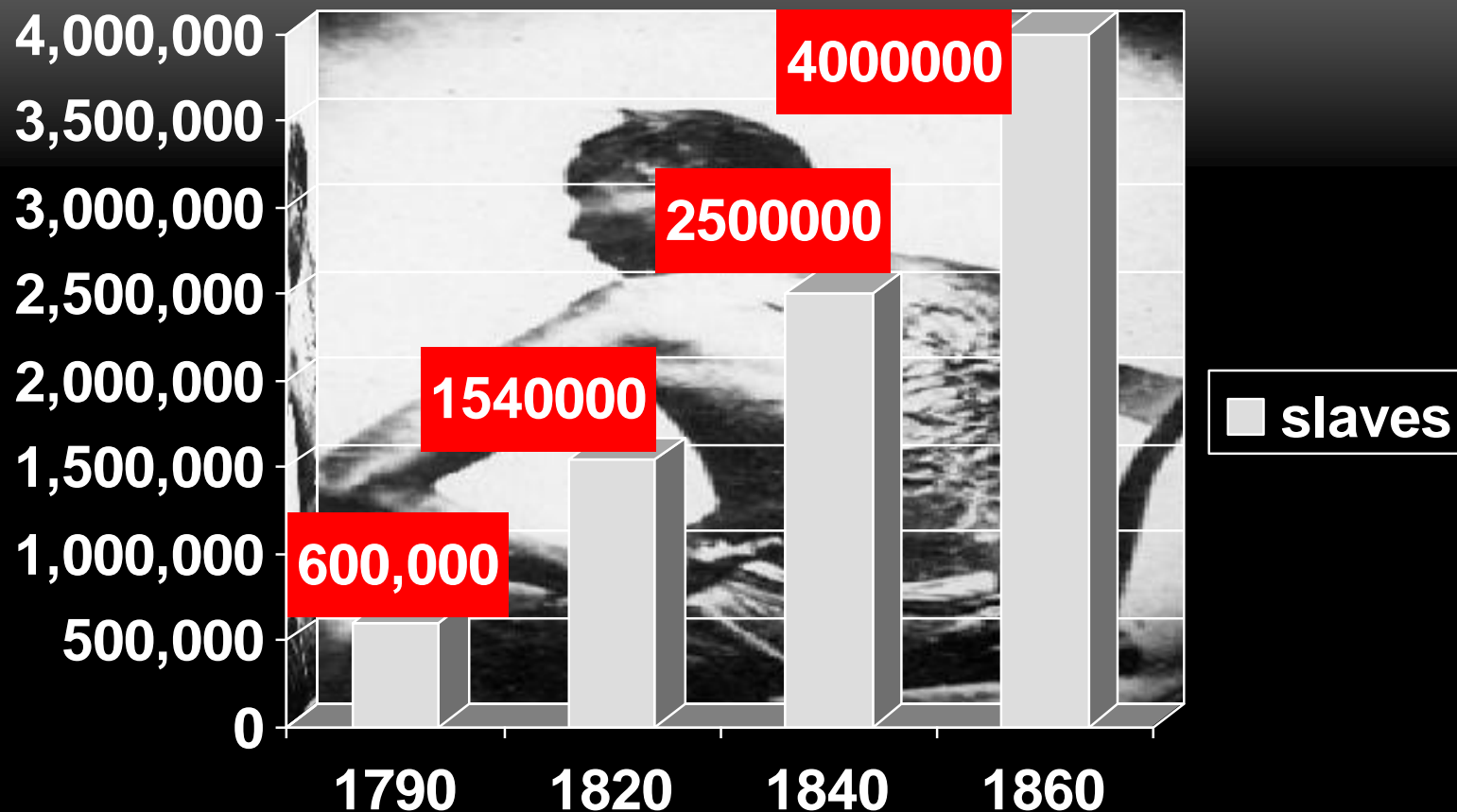


COTTON AS % OF U.S. EXPORTS 1800-1860

%



GROWTH IN U.S. SLAVE POPULATION 1790-1860



. Mr. Covey was a poor man; he was just commencing in life; he was only able to buy one slave; and, shocking as is the fact, he bought her, as he said, for A BREEDER. This woman was named Caroline. Mr. Covey bought her from Mr. Thomas Lowe, about six miles from St. Michael's. She was a large, able-bodied woman, about twenty years old. She had already given birth to one child, which proved her to be just what he wanted. After buying her, he hired a married man of Mr. Samuel Harrison, to live with him one year; and him he used to fasten up with her every night! The result was, that, at the end of the year, the miserable woman gave birth to twins. At this result Mr. Covey seemed to be highly pleased, both with the man and the wretched woman. Such was his joy, and that of his wife, that nothing they could do for Caroline during her confinement was too good, or too hard, to be done. The children were regarded as being quite an addition to his wealth.

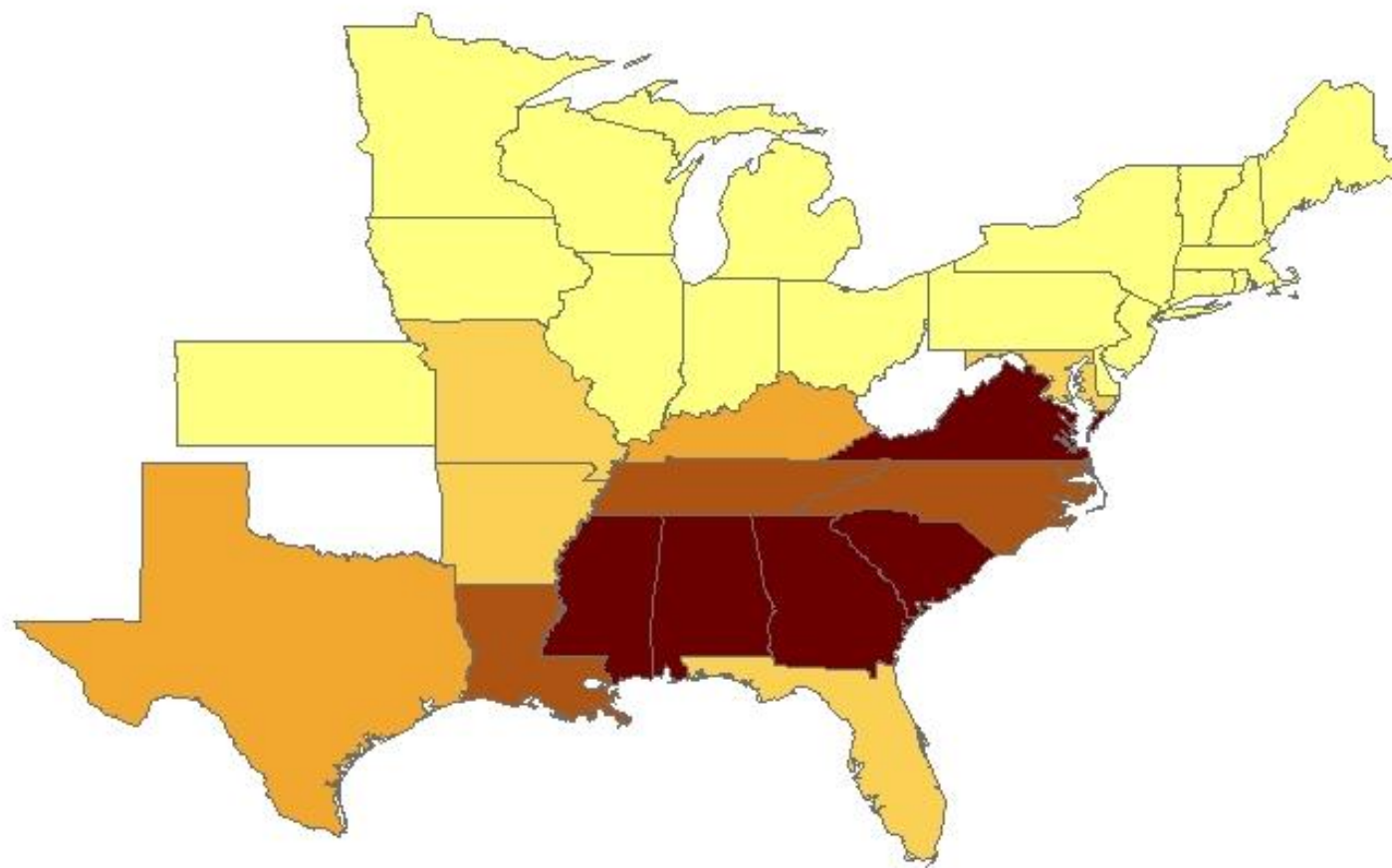
Frederick Douglass, Narrative of the Life of an American Slave, chapter X

The South: an economy built upon agriculture and slavery

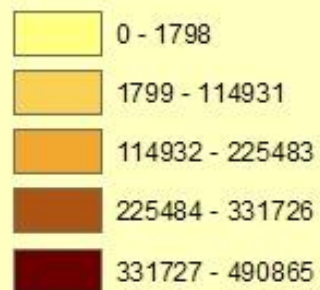


Photo of an actual slave auction





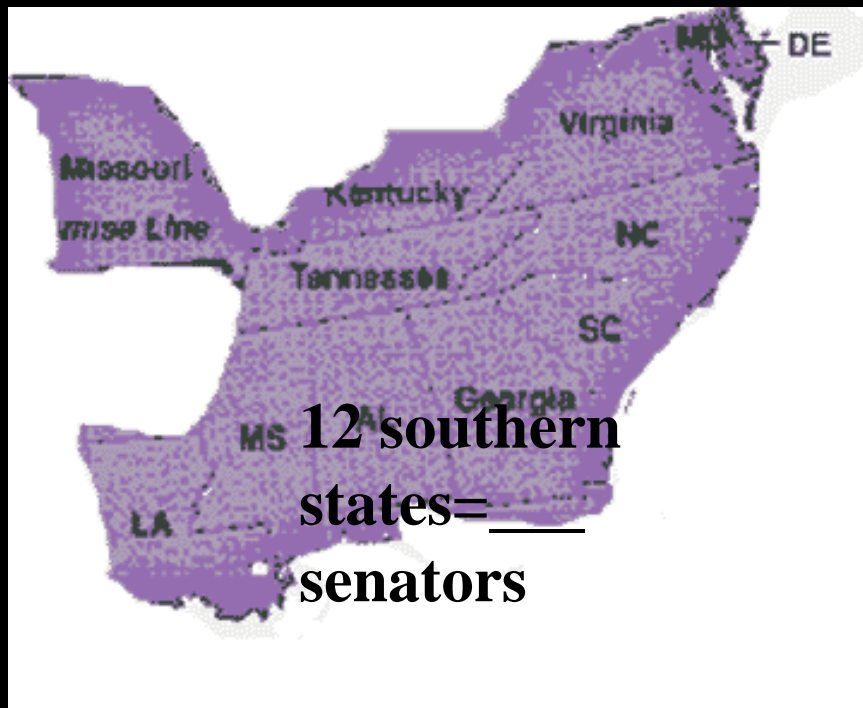
slaves in each state:1860



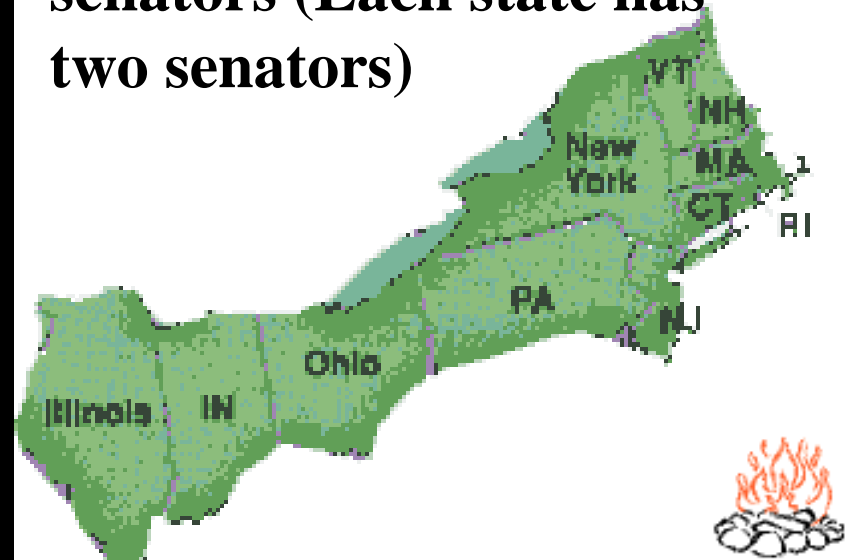
THE COMPROMISE YEARS 1820-1854

The Missouri Compromise of 1820

Problem #1: If Missouri joined the Union as a slave state, the South would have 24 senators and the North would only have only 22 senators.



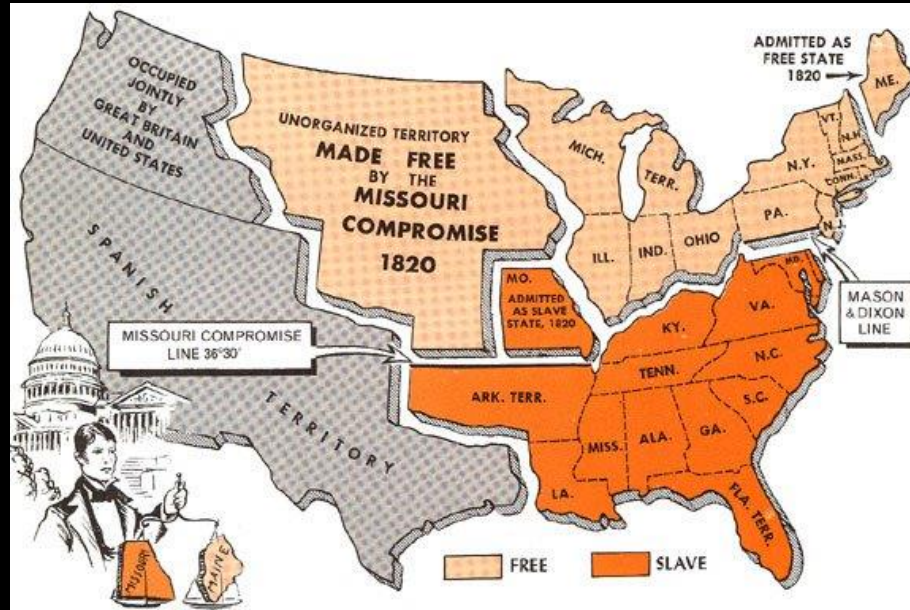
11 northern states = _____
senators (Each state has
two senators)

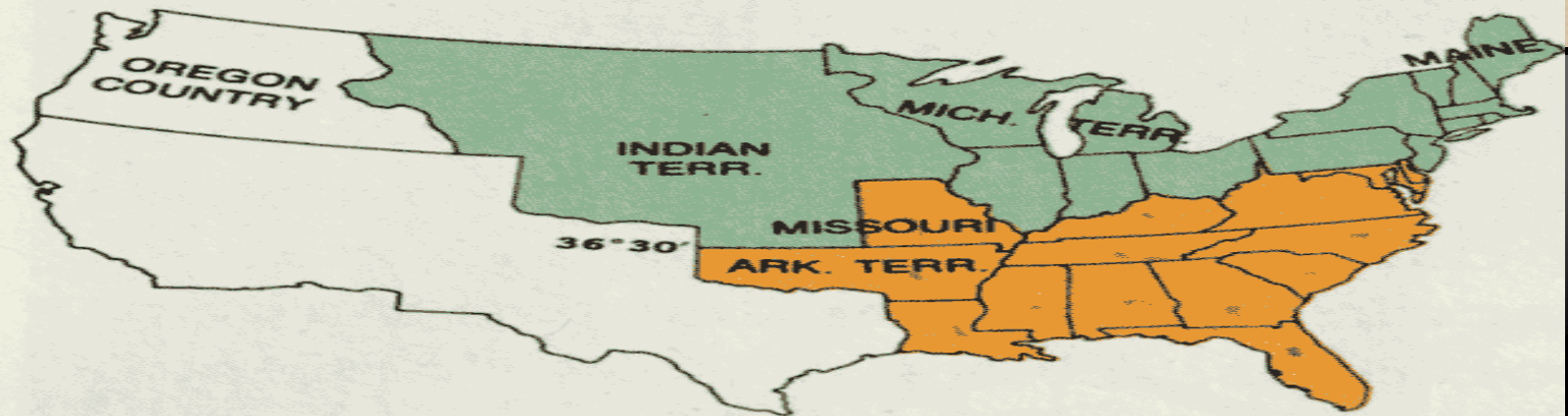


THE COMPROMISE YEARS 1820-1854

The Missouri Compromise of 1820




Senator Henry Clay suggested **drawing a line** at the 36° latitude 30' N. Slavery would be banned everywhere north of this line. **Missouri** would join as a slave state and Maine would break from Massachusetts to become a free state.





1820. As part of the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted to the Union as a free state; Missouri, as a slave state. But slavery was prohibited in all other parts of the Louisiana Purchase north of $36^{\circ}30'$ latitude.

Slave and Free Territory, 1820–1854

-  Free or gradual abolition
-  Slave
-  Decision left to people in territory

Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes

Monticello Apr. 22. 20.

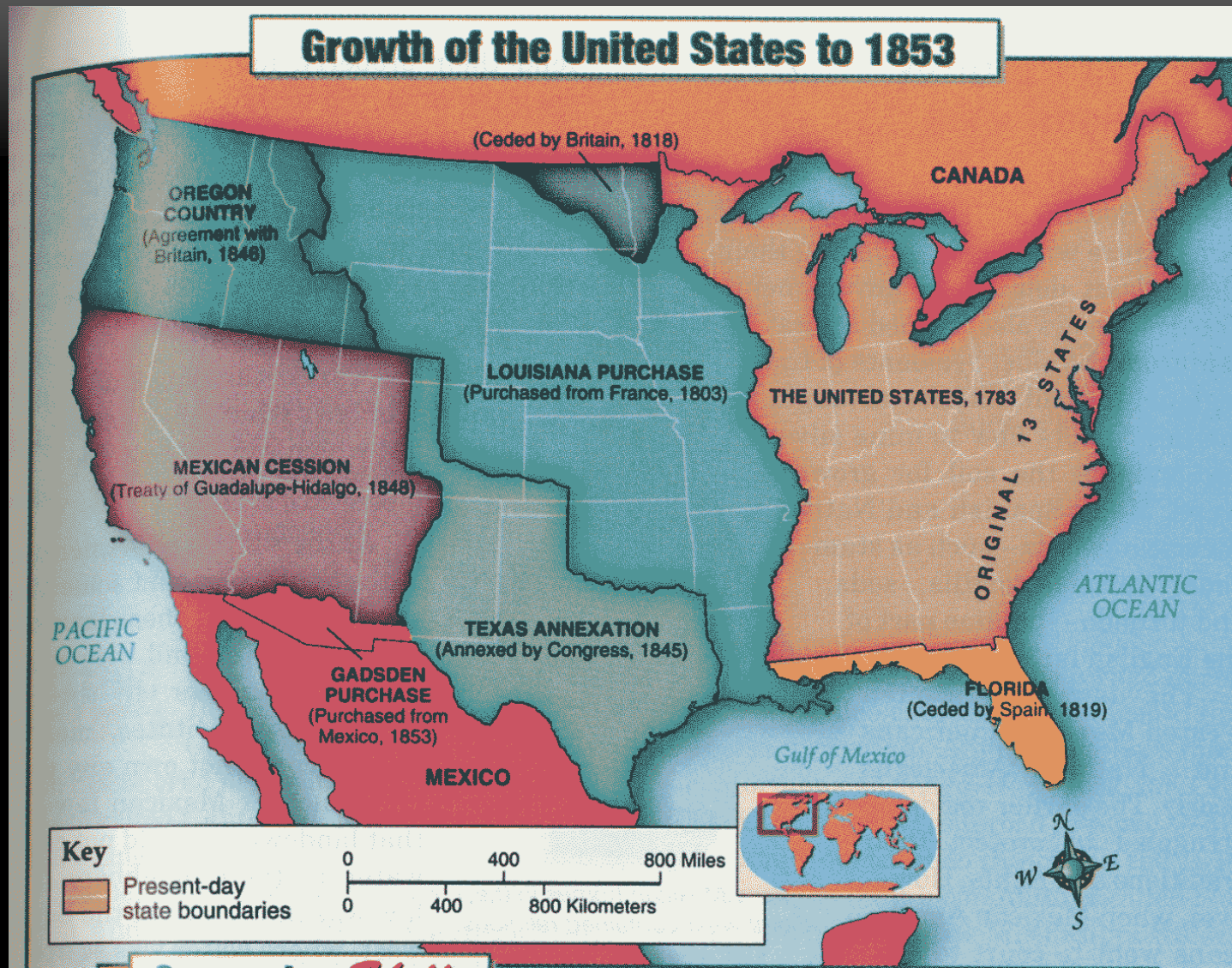
I thank you, Dear Sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. it is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read the newspapers or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. but this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. it is hushed indeed for the moment. but this is a reprieve only,

not a final sentence. a geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say with conscious truth that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would, to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practicable way, the cession of that kind of property, for so it is misnamed, is a bagatelle which would not cost me in a second thought, if, in that way, a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected: and, gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. but, as it is, **we have the wolf by the ear, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other..**

Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one state to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burthen on a greater number of co-adjutors. an abstinence too from this act of power would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress, to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a state. this certainly is the exclusive right of every state, which nothing in the constitution has taken from them and given to the general government. could congress, for example say that the Non-freemen of Connecticut, shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other state?

I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves, by the generation of 1776. to acquire self government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. if they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hopes of the world.

THE COMPROMISE YEARS 1820-1854



THE COMPROMISE YEARS 1820-1854

Solution #3: The Compromise of 1850 —

Which ideas would northerners favor?

Which ideas would southerners favor?



N 1. California enter as a free state.

N&S 2. Divide the Mexican Cession into two territories.

N 3. End slave trade in Washington D.C.

S 4. Have a strict Fugitive Slave Law.

N&S 5. End a border dispute between Texas and New Mexico.

The Pony Express



PONY EXPRESS

St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI to CALIFORNIA
in 10 days or less.

WANTED

YOUNG, SKINNY, WIRY FELLOWS
not over eighteen. Must be expert
riders, willing to risk death daily.
Orphans preferred.
Wages \$25 per week.

APPLY, **PONY EXPRESS STABLES**
St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI



- Between April, 1860 and Nov., 1861.
- Delivered news and mail between St. Louis, MO and San Francisco, CA.
- Took 10 days.
- Replaced by the completion of the trans-continental telegraph line.

Aroostook “War,” 1839

- The only war ever declared by a state.
 - Between the Canadian region of New Brunswick and the state of Maine.
 - Cause: The expulsion of Canadian lumberjacks in the disputed area of Aroostook by Maine officials.
- Congress called up 50,000 men and voted for \$10,000,000 to pay for the “war.”
- General Winfield Scott arranged a truce, and a border commission was convened to resolve the issue.

Maine Boundary Settlement, 1842



FLORIDA 1819



➡ Throughout the whole of those provinces [the Floridas], to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has been scarcely felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola, and St. Augustine within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, & absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line, which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws, prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practiced various frauds, on our revenue, and have committed every kind of outrage, on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us, enabled them to perpetuate.... James Monroe, justifying the acquisition of Florida from Spain. 1819



Texas

Independence
(1836-1845)

Texas Declaration of Independence

UNANIMOUS

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

BY THE

DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS,

IN GENERAL CONVENTION,

AT THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON,

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1836.



When a government has ceased to preserve, liberty, and property of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose rights it was instituted; and so far from guaranteeing for their inalienable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of its rulers for their oppression.

The Federal Republican Constitution of this country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence; the whole nature of their government has been grievously changed, without consent, from a restricted Federal Republic, composed of sovereign States, to a centralized Central Military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but the army and the priesthood, both enemies of civil liberty, the concentration of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants. When, long after the expiration of the constitution, the constitution is at length so far lost by those who have sworn to it, that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms themselves of a constitution discontinued, and so far from petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are sent forth to force a new government upon the people at the point of the bayonet.

When, in consequence of such acts of violence and subjugation, the people are placed in a state of anarchy, and civil war is kindled into its original elements, a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to their own arms, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, it is a right towards themselves and their posterity to such government, and create another.

A statement of a part of our grievances is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken, of severing our political connection with the Mexican people; and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican Government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America.

In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late change made in the government by General Antonio Lopez Santa Ana, who having overthrown the constitution of his country, now offers, as the only alternative, either to abandon our homes acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It hath sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on as if a far distant seat for government. This too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for the establishment of a separate state government, and have been in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general congress a republican constitution, which was, without a just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long

firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil liberty and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources, (the public domain) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self government.

It has suffered the military circumstances, attested among us, to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny, thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved, by force of arms, the state congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government, thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the interior for trial, in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce by commissioning foreign desperadoes to plundering them by seize our property and convey the property of our citizens to far distant parts for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own conscience, by the support of a National Religion, calculated to promote the temporal interest of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our

territory, and drive us from our homes, has now a large mercenary army to carry on against us as a war of aggression.

It has, through its emissaries, the merciless savage, with the and scalping knife, to massacre the remnants of our defenseless frontier.

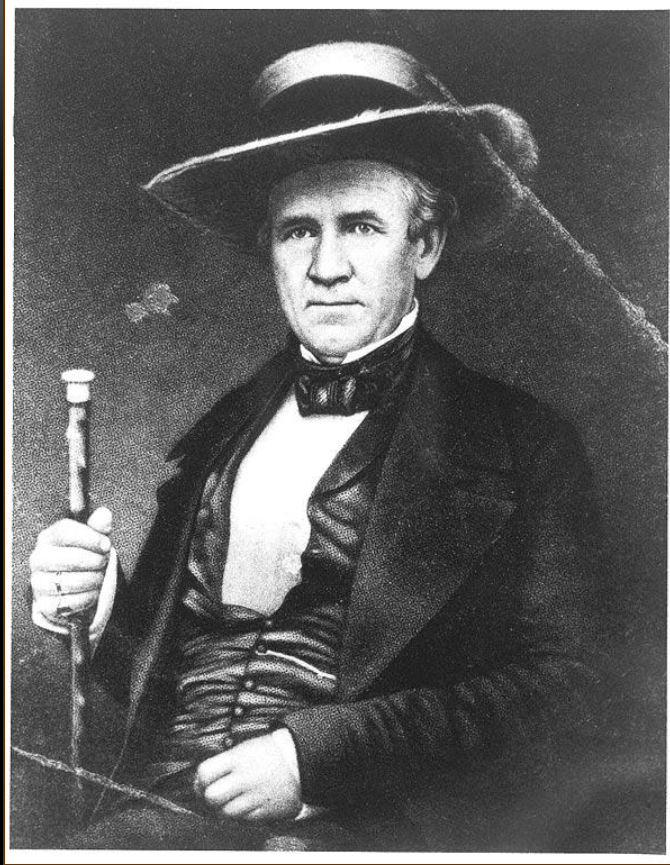
It has been, during the whole connection with it, the center and victim of successive military operations, and hath continually exhibited characteristics of a weak, corrupt, and tyrannical government.

These and other gross injuries, inflicted upon the people of Texas, have reached that point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. We have taken up arms in defense of the National Constitution. We appealed to our Mother for assistance: our appeal has been in vain; though months have elapsed, no response has yet been received from the interior. We are therefore, in a melancholy conclusion, that the people have acquiesced in the loss of their liberty, and the substitution of a military government; that they are fit to be free, and incapable of self government.

The necessity of self preservation, now decrees our eternal separation from Mexico.

We, therefore, the delegates, elected by the people of Texas, in convention assembled, appealing to the world for the rectitude of our proceedings, hereby resolve and declare, that we are hereby severing from all connection with the Mexican nation, and that the people of Texas now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are armed with all the rights and attributes of such government, and create another.

Key Figures in Texas Independence, 1836

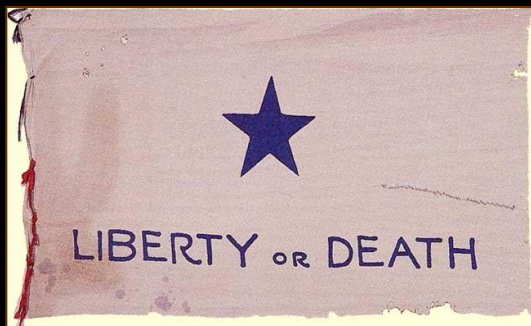
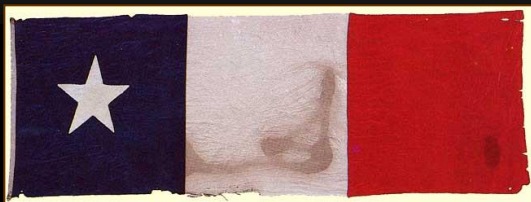


Sam Houston
(1793-1863)

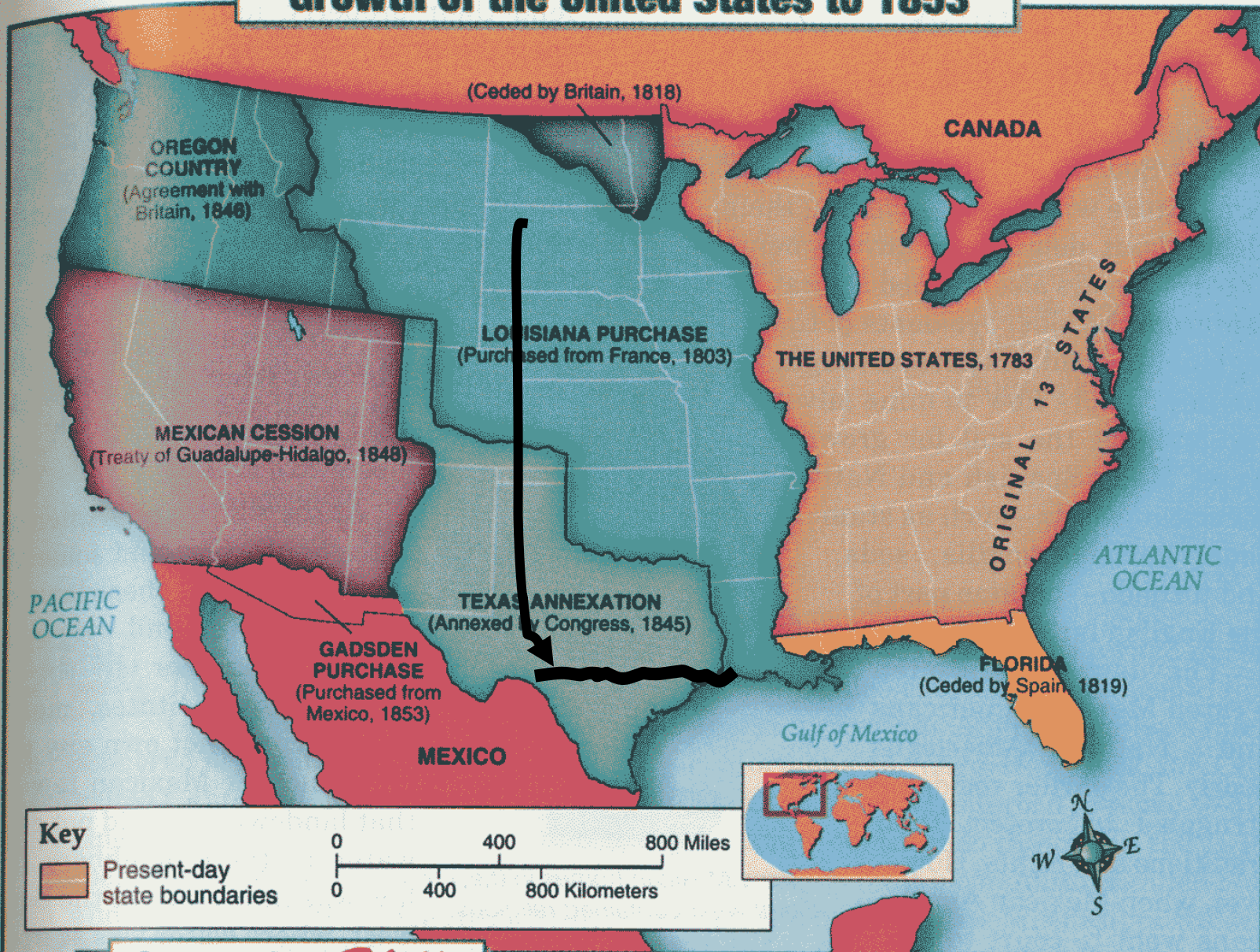


Steven Austin
(1793-1836)

The Republic of Texas



Growth of the United States to 1853



Remember the Alamo!



Davey Crockett's Last Stand



The Battle of the Alamo



General Antonio López de Santa Anna Recaptures the Alamo

SONG: REMEMBER THE ALAMO

Jim Bowie lay dying, the blood and the sweat in his eyes

But his knife at the ready to take him a few in reply

Young Davy Crocket lay laughing and dying

The blood and the sweat in his eyes

For Texas and freedom a man was more willing to die

Hey Up Santa Anna, they're killing your soldiers below

So the rest of Texas will know

⇒ *And remember the Alamo*

The Alamo defenders fought and died for principles in the Constitution of the Republic of Texas which declared in Sections 6, 9 and 10:

- ⇒ "All free white persons who emigrate to the republic...shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.'
- ⇒ "All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude... Congress (of Texas) shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from the United States of America from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them...nor shall Congress have the power to

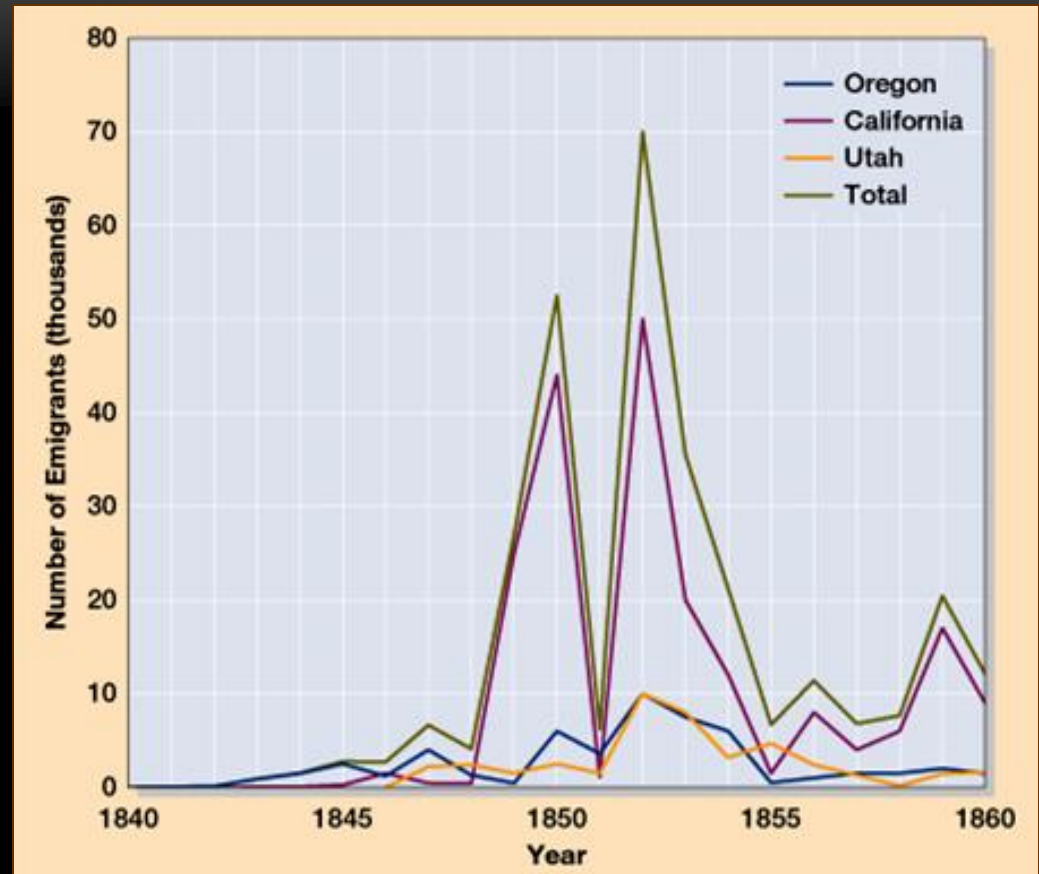
nor shall Congress have the power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slaveholder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves...

no free person of African descent either in whole or in part shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic without the consent of Congress."

"All persons, (African, the descendants of Africans and Indians excepted,) who were residing in Texas on the day of the Declaration of Independence shall be considered citizens of the Republic and entitled to all the privileges of such."

Overland Immigration to the West

- Between 1840 and 1860, more than 250,000 people made the trek westward.



The Oregon Trail – Albert Bierstadt, 1869



Trails Westward



The Oregon Dispute: *54° 40' or Fight!*

- By the mid-1840s, “Oregon Fever” was spurred on by the promise of free land.
- The joint British-U. S. occupation ended in 1846.



The Bear Flag Republic



John C. Frémont

The Revolt → June 14, 1845





The

Mexican War
(1846-1848)

The Slidell Mission: Nov., 1845

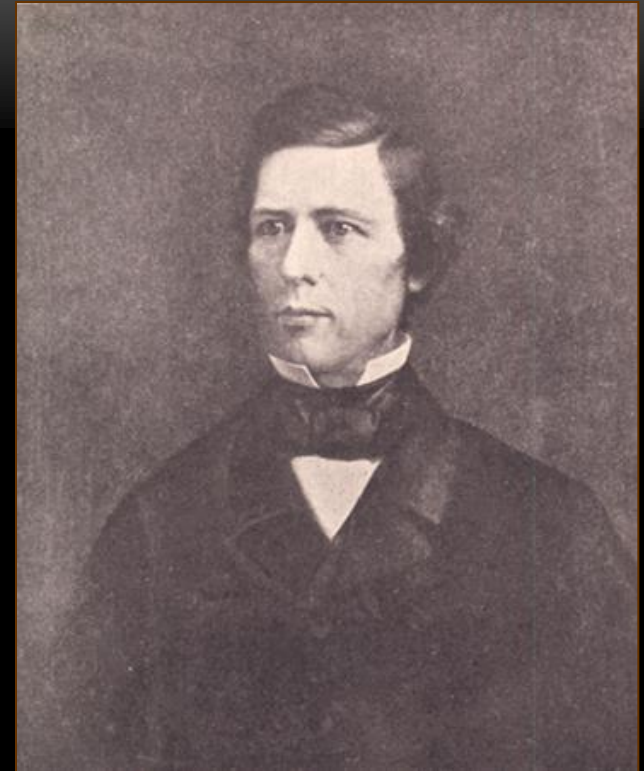


John Slidell

- Mexican recognition of the Rio Grande River as the TX-US border.
- US would forgive American citizens' claims against the Mexican govt.
- US would purchase the New Mexico area for \$5,000,000.
- US would California at any price.

Wilmot Proviso, 1846

Provided, territory from that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.



Congr. David Wilmot
(D-PA)

The Mexican War (1846-1848)

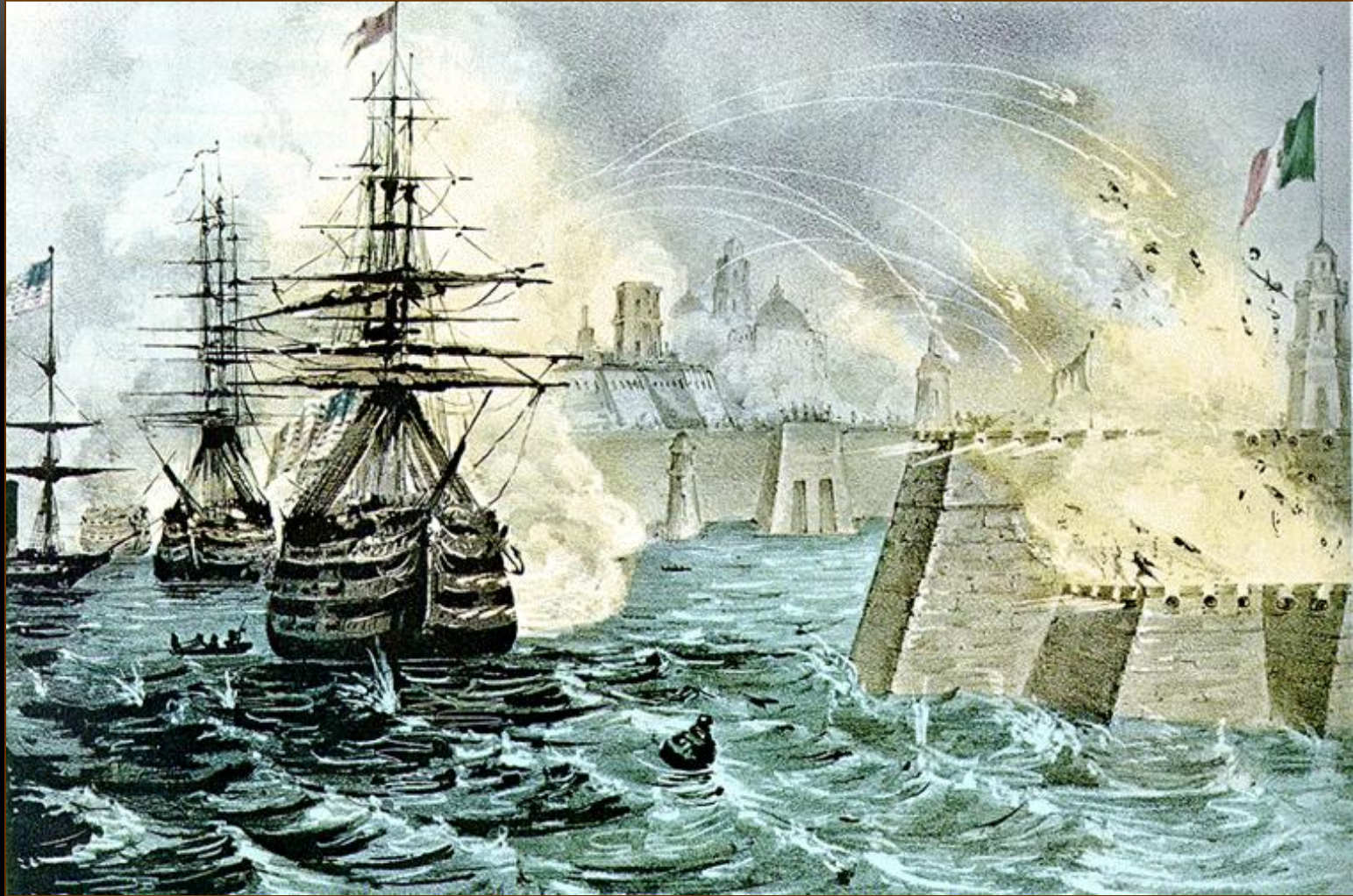


General Zachary Taylor at Palo Alto



“Old Rough and Ready”

The Bombardment of Vera Cruz

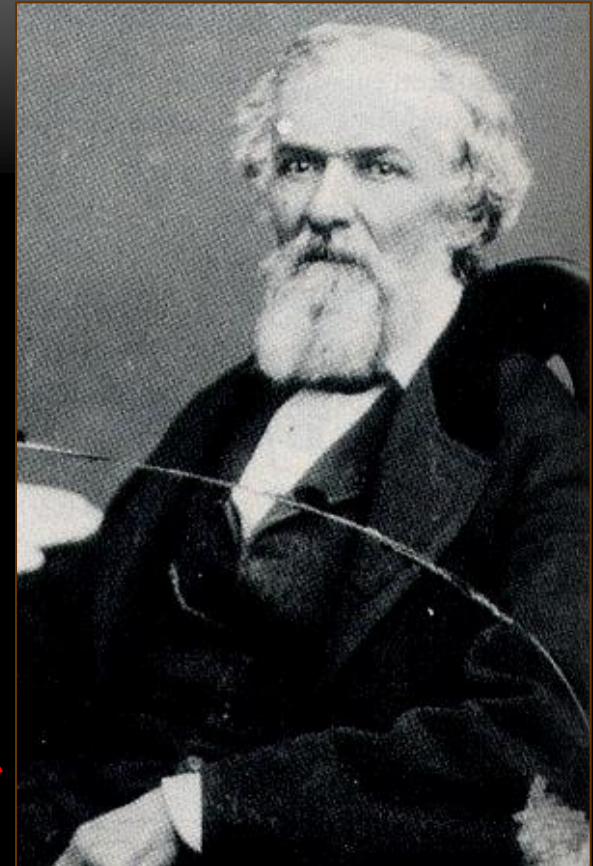
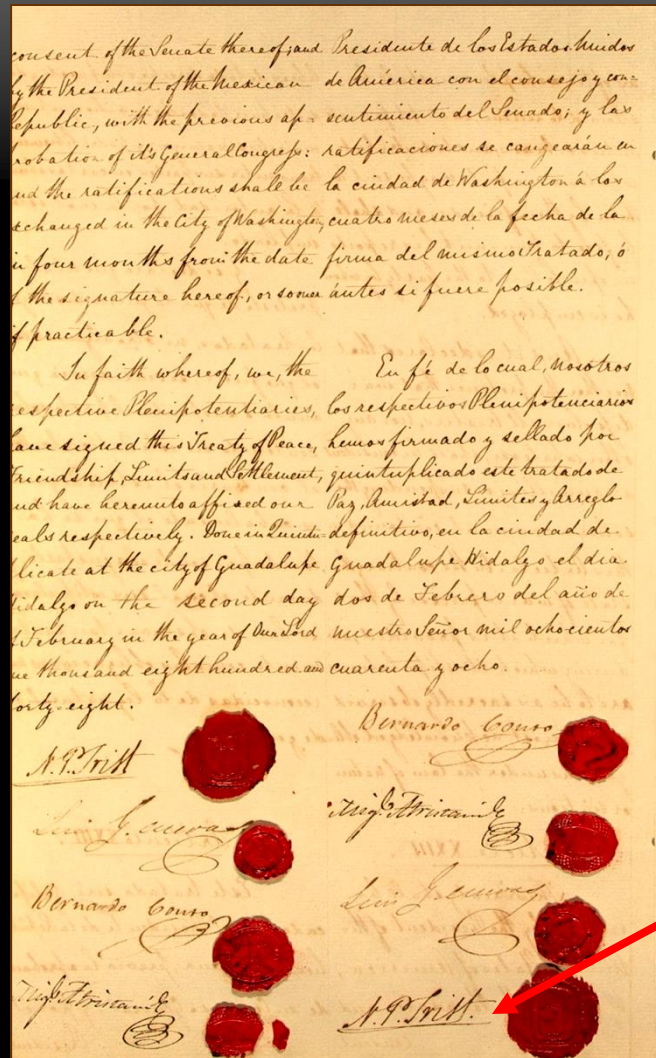


General Scott Enters Mexico City



“Old Fuss and Feathers”

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1848



Nicholas Trist,
American Negotiator

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1848

The Treaty was basically forced on Mexico!

- **Mexico gave up claims to Texas above the Rio Grande River.**
- **Mexico gave the U. S. California and New Mexico.**
- **U. S. gave Mexico \$15,000,000 and agreed to pay the claims of American citizens against Mexico (over \$3,500,000).**

Results of the Mexican War?

1. The 17-month war cost \$100,000,000 and 13,000+ American lives (mostly of disease).
2. New territories were brought into the Union which forced the explosive issue of SLAVERY to the center of national politics.
 - * Brought in 1 million sq. mi. of land (incl. TX)
3. These new territories would upset the balance of power between North and South.
4. Created two popular Whig generals who ran for President (Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott)
5. Manifest Destiny partially realized.

The Mexican Cession



OPPOSITION



- ⇒ North East opposed the war.
- ⇒ Whigs opposed the war.
- ⇒ HD Thoreau went to jail rather than pay taxes to support it. (*Civil Disobedience*)
- ⇒ Abraham Lincoln, Rep. Illinois, *Spot Resolution* *And whereas this House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of all the facts which go to establish whether the particular spot on which the blood of our citizens was so shed was or was not at that time our own soil:*

Free Soil Party

Free Soil!

Free Speech!

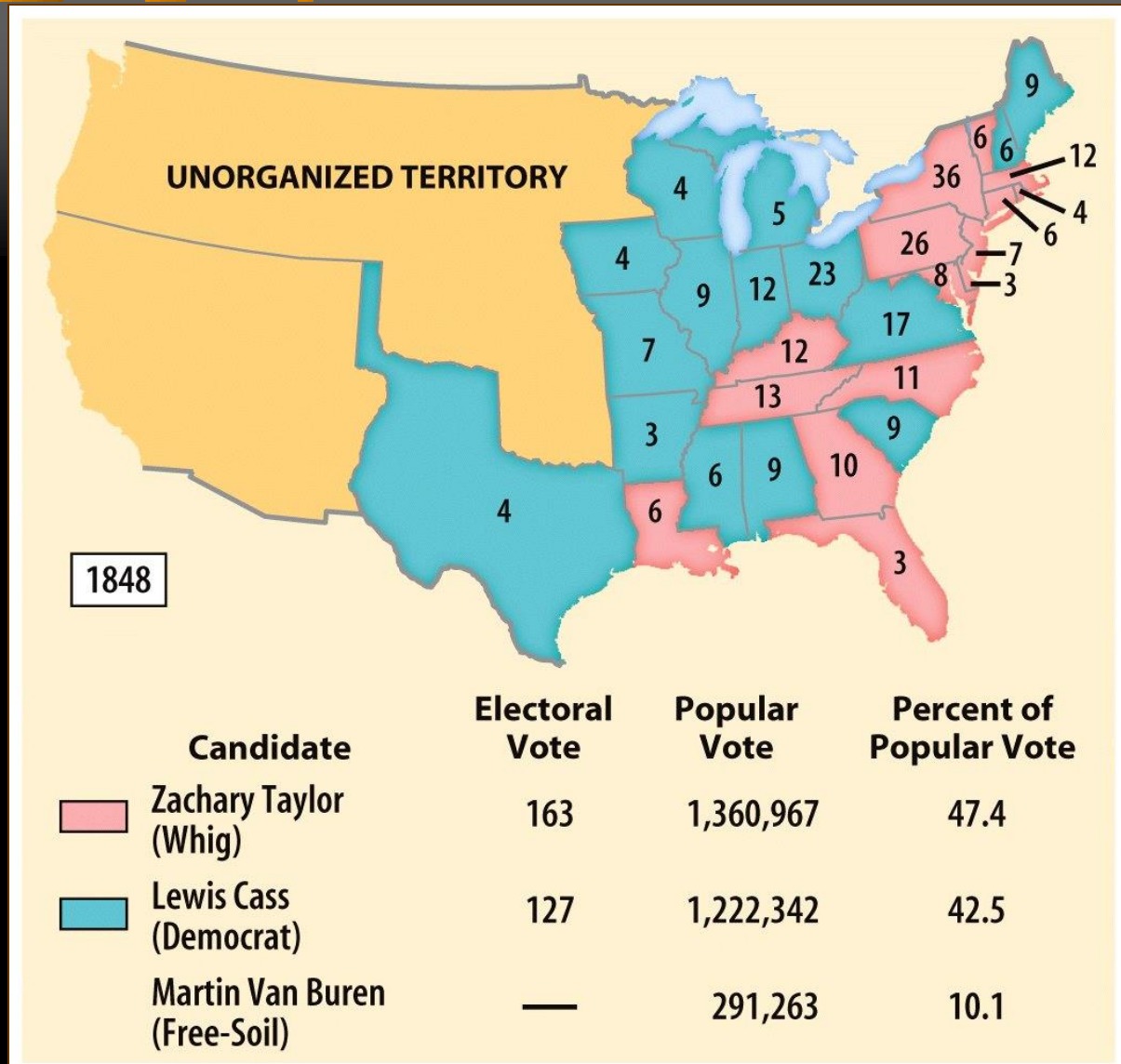
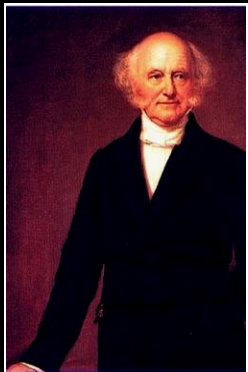
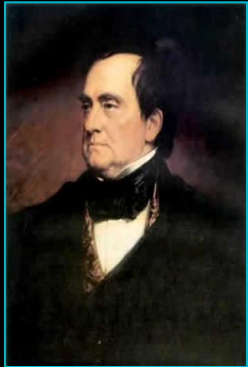
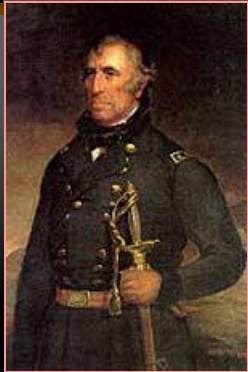
Free Labor!

Free Men!

- *“Barnburners”*— discontented northern Democrats.
- Anti-slave members of the Liberty and Whig Parties.
- Opposition to the extension of slavery in the new territories!

WHY?

The 1848 Presidential Election Results



GOLD! At Sutter's Mill, 1848

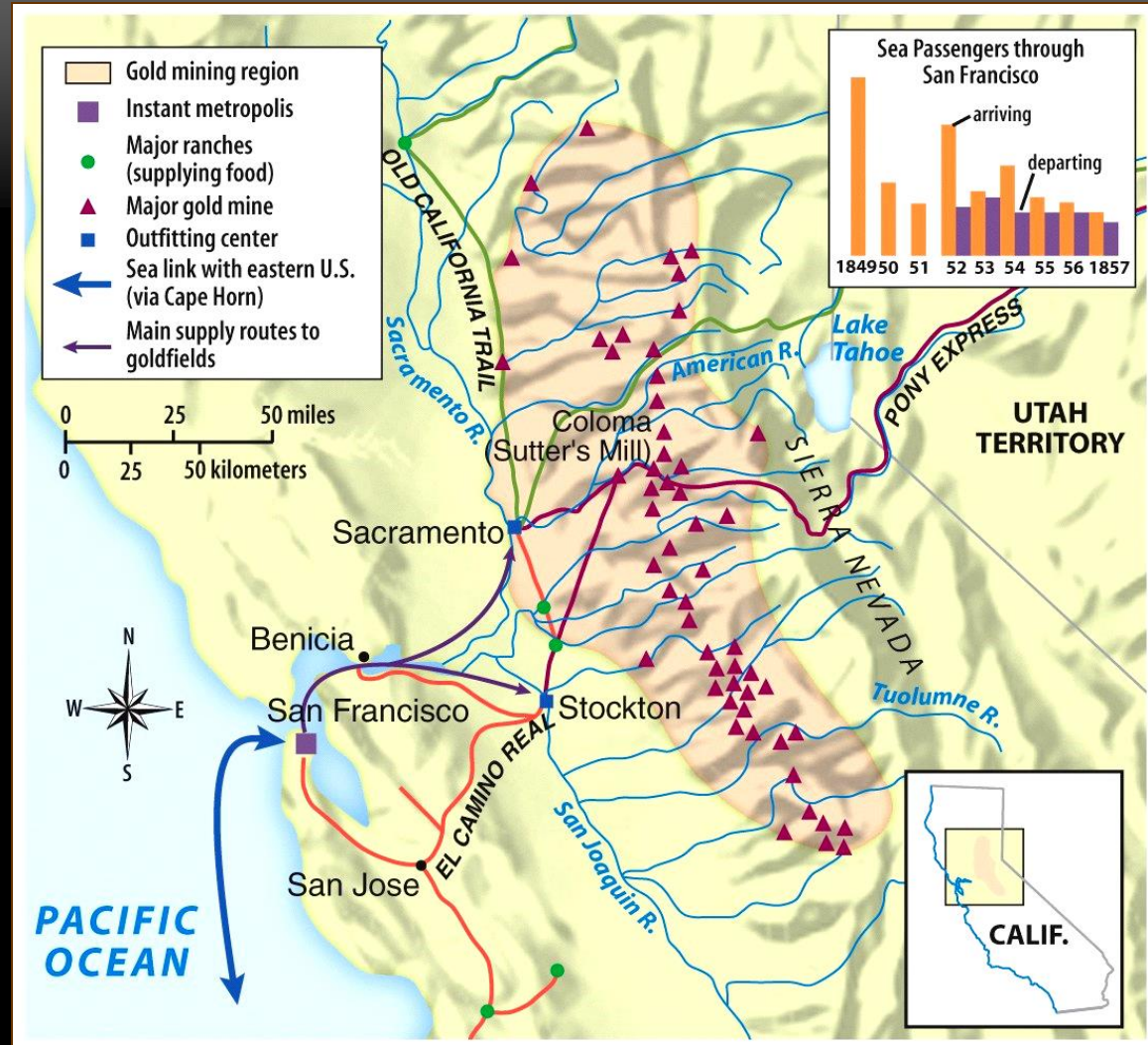


John A. Sutter

California Gold Rush, 1849



49er's



Two Views of San Francisco, Early 1850s

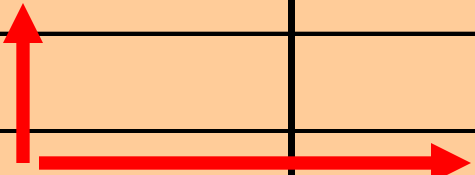


- By 1860, almost 300,000 people had traveled the Oregon & California Trails to the Pacific coast.



The Compromise of 1850 revolved around the issue of allowing California into the Union as a free state which would upset the balance between free and slave states.

State	year admitted	total slave states	total free states
Ohio	1803		9
Louisiana	1812	9	
Indiana	1816		10
Mississippi	1817	10	
Illinois	1818		11
Alabama	1819	11	
Maine	1820		12
Missouri	1821	12	
Arkansas	1836	13	
Michigan	1837		13
Florida	1845	14	
Texas	1845	15	
Iowa	1846		14
Wisconsin	1848		15
California	1850		16



The Compromise of 1850 had five sections

1. The territories of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah would be organized without mention of slavery. The decision would be made by the territories' when they applied for statehood.
2. California would be admitted as a free state.
3. Texas would relinquish the land in dispute but, in compensation, be given 10 million dollars to pay off its debt to Mexico.
4. The slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia, although slavery would still be permitted.

Territorial Growth to 1853



Expansionist Young America in the 1850s



America's Attempted Raids into Latin America

Ostend Manifesto



Kansas Nebraska

Act 1854

The status of slavery in the territories before the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854

Slavery not allowed under Missouri Compromise

Slavery allowed under Missouri Compromise

Missouri Compromise of 1820 line

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY: COMPARISON OF THE CHIEF STATISTICS OF THE FREE

STATES AND OF THE SLAVE STATES, ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1850.

SLAVERYHOLDERS.—OF THE 4,228,113 white inhabitants of the South, only 241,232 are owners of slaves. And yet this fact remains every branch of the Federal Government, and wields its influence for the increase and perpetuation of Slavery. Classification of the Slaveholders in 1850.

Slavery of 1 slave	61,250
Slavery of 2 and under 10	105,763
Slavery of 10 and under 20	24,363
Slavery of 20 and under 50	23,713
Slavery of 50 and under 100	1,216
Slavery of 100 and under 200	1,479
Slavery of 200 and under 500	197
Slavery of 500 and under 1,000	9
Slavery of 1,000 and over	2

Total number of Slaveholders.....367,815

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Free States have a total of 144 members.
The Slave States have a total of 90 members.
One Free State Representative represents 91,335 white men and women.
One Slave State Representative represents 66,725 white men and women.
Slavery as advantage over Freedom of 36 votes in the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
16 Free States, with a white population of 13,335,478 have 23 Senators.
15 Slave States, with a white population of 6,116,477, have 24 Senators.
So that 413,769 Free Men of the North enjoy but the same political privileges in the U. S. Senate as is given to 204,212 Slave Proprietors.

THE STATISTICS FOR A SINGLE YEAR.

Slave States	Free States
Population	Population
4,228,113	4,228,113
2,851,807	2,851,807
1,376,306	1,376,306

Showing that Slavery is a moral evil in the Free States, Two Millions of Dollars (\$2,000,000) more than is expended, while in the Slave States the same amount is expended over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000).

The status of slavery in the territories after the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854

Slavery now allowed under the Kansas Nebraska Act. It was not allowed under the Missouri Compromise of 1820

Slavery allowed under Missouri Compromise and the Kansas Nebraska Act.

Missouri Compromise of 1820 line





The Great Plains area west of Missouri and Iowa territories previously thought to be a “desert” was now recognized as suitable for agriculture and ranching.



The American Indian inhabitants could easily be removed to make way for white settlers.



Plans for a transcontinental railroad were divided between a southern or northern route. (New Orleans to Los Angeles OR Chicago to San Francisco) Organizing this area would help the cause of a northern route.



Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois ambitions and interests—Chicago would become richer.



Popular sovereignty: the people themselves should decide whether to allow slavery.

Effects of the Kansas Nebraska Act

- ❖ the reopening of the slavery question in the territories
- ❖ “Bleeding Kansas”, open warfare in the territory between pro and anti-slavery forces (Jesse James for the South)
- ❖ the Democrats became a southern proslavery party
- ❖ the Whig Party, which had opposed the Act, disappeared in the South
- ❖ a new party emerged, the **Republican** which gathered in anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats and was seen as a mortal danger to pro-slavery forces
- ❖ And the Transcontinental railroad had to go through the hard granite Sierra Nevada mountains, instead of the desert Gadsden Purchase

Territorial Growth to 1853



Expansionist Young America in the 1850s



Southern Attempted Raids into Latin America

Ostend Manifesto